necessary to restore the confidence of the public.
The resolution was adopted without oppo

The Senate at 2:03 p.m. went into executive session and at 2:18 p.m. adjourned un til Monday.

THE HOUSE.

Reading of the Panama canal appropriation bill was resumed in the House of Representatives on the convening of that body

The first amendment was presented by Mr. Williams. He moved to cut the appro priation from \$16,500,000 to \$6,858,833, stating that he had come to the conclusion that this latter sum was sufficient to meet the needs of the commisssion to January 15

The amount had been arrived at by taking the indebtedness of the commission, which they had stated as \$4,500,000. He had added to this the December estimates, amounting to \$2,353,333.

The point was made by Mr. Tawney that it was impossible to segregate from the estimates the liability of the commission due in December on equipment purchased

by the commission. It was contended by Mr. Williams that these supplies were not to be delivered until June, and payment need not be made until delivery. Mr. Tawney held that payment might be necessary before delivery,

according to the terms of purchase. Mr. Mann (Illinois) raised the point that the total estimates submitted were for seven months beginning December 1, and that one-sixth of these estimates, which Mr. Williams proposed to appropriate, would not be sufficient to meet the necessities to January 15.

An amendment to that of Mr. Williams was offered by Mr. Prince (Illinois), making the appropriation \$10,000,000. Basing his argument on the speedy appointment of committees, which, he said, should take up and make a careful examination of the estimates furnished, Mr. Prince was of the opinion that \$10,000,000 was a sufficient sum to meet all emergency necessities. He also opposed the issuance of bonds. No bonds had been issued since the Spanish-American war. Besides, he said, there was \$136,000,000 in the treasury and \$55,000,000 of government money in national banks.

The question was raised by Mr. Burton (Ohlo) as to the necessity of the purchase of forty-three steam shovels, costing some-

thing less than half a million dollars, should it be decided to have the work done Replying, Mr. Mann stated that the comission and engineers had reached the conclusion that the equipment estimated for was necessary, no matter how the work

entire appropriation was advocated by Mr. Payne (New York) on the ground that the materials ordered were under hurry orders, and without doubt many deliveries would be made before June 30 next. To make the money available would act as a spur to contractors, but to withhold it would be to delay all deliveries until June.

Mr. Clark Charges Discrimination. Mr. Clark (Missouri) asked Mr. Hepburn if all or most of the supplies for the canal were not purchased by the New York and

Washington purchasing agents, although other agents were located at New Orleans Mr. Hepburn had no information.

Mr. Clark-"How many ships have we?" "Five. 'Why don't some of them ply between

New Orleans and Panama?"

"I cannot say." 'What I want to say is that in my opinion discrimination is being made against all that territory drained by the Mississippi

river, and I maintain that cheaper, all-water rates could be made from Pittsburg by way of New Orleans than by New Mr Wanger (Pennsylvania) stated that there was a line of steamers plying be-tween New Orleans and Colon, but that it did not give rates as advantageous as by

the government's own boats from New Why don't some of those steamers run from New Orleans?" demanded Mr. Clark. understand the port of New Orleans was closed during a part of last season,"

replied Mr. Wanger. You are not the man I want to quesretorted Mr. Clark amid laughter. "I want to talk to some man who don't to cut our business and give it all to the New York gang."

Amendment Adopted. The House rejected the amendment of Mr.

Williams fixing the amount of the canal appropriation at \$6,858,333, and adopted an amendment fixing the amount at \$11,000,000.

HEARST'S CONTEST

Court at Albany Agreed to Hearing Next Monday.

ALBANY, N. Y., December 7 .- Edward B. Whitney of counsel for William Randolph Hearst, but in this particular matter representing both sides, appeared before Chief Judge Cullen of the court of appeals today and asked leave to argue before the court next Monday the appeal from the decision of the appellate division of the supreme court in the matter of the New York mayoralty contest. Judge Cullen laid the matter before the court and the request

was granted. The attorneys will be allowed to bring into court the original tally sheets involved Mr. Hearst is seeking to recanvass as well as to recount the ballots in the second

election district of the sixth assembly dis-The supreme court recently ordered these ballot boxes to be opened, but denied the application of the Hearst lawyers to reject void bailots which might appear in the re-

The justices of the appellate division of the supreme court yesterday reversed this part of the decision and directed that the case be taken to the court of appeals.

Committee on Vacancies.

Senator Allison, chairman of the republican caucus of the Senate, today announced the personnel of the committee to fill vacancies on committees, as follows: Hale, chairman; Aldrich, Cullom, Persins, Clark of Wyoming, Nelson, Spooner, Kean and

Heating and Refrigerating Company.

Senator Gallinger today introduced a bill to incorporate the Economic Heating and Refrigerating Company. The bill provides that F. L. Shober, jr., George Truesdell, George W. Young, Byron T. W. Duke, jr., H. W. Fuller and George H. Harries shall be the incorporators of the company, which shall have right to construct conduits and lay pipes in the streets, under such regulas as the Commissioners may prescribe. The capital stock of the company is fixed at \$4,000,000, and it is to pay taxes to the District of Columbia on 4 per cent of its gross earnings.

Minister Dudley Says Farewell.

Irving M. Dudley, United States minister to Peru, who has been in this country on leave of absence, called at the State Department today to say farewell to the officials, preparatory to sailing from New York on Saturday for Peru by way of the Isthmus of Panama.

Naval Movements.

The Navy Department has been advised of the arrival of the armored cruisers West Virginia, Colorado, Pennsylvania and Maryland at Hampton roads; the tug Nina at Boston; the battleship Massachusetts at the New York navy yard; the tug Rocket at this city; the monitor Nevada at Brunswick and the torpedo boat destroyer at Mare Island. The protected cruiser Cleveland has left Guantanamo for Monte Christi.

Bill Already Passed Introduced.

Thirty-five of the many pension bills introduced in the House yesterday were

FOR TWO NEW STATES

House May Pass the Bill Before the Holidays.

VIEWS AT THE CAPITOL

CLAIMED THAT IT WILL GO THROUGH THE SENATE.

Measure Drawn by Representative Hamilton in Line With the Recommendations of the President.

It is quite generally expected at the Capiol that before the hodilays the Hamilton bill for the admission of the territories of the southwest as states into the Union will be passed by the House of Representatives and will be referred to the committee on territories of the Senate. It seems quite certain at this time that the bill to become a law in this Congress in relation to the new states will bear the name of Representative Hamilton.

The bill is in line with the recommendations of the President's message, and makes two states out of the four territories that have long been seeking admission.

The House has been insistent that all of these territories shall be provided for in a bill where any of them is to be cared for. In the last Congress the Senate was inclined to cut down this broad scope of the bill, but the friends of the measure now claim that there is an ample number in the mendations of the President. This hill will provide that Indian Territory and Oklanoma shall be admitted as one state and New Mexico and Arizona as another.

Prospects in the Senate. The bill before the Senate last year was lost by a lack of a single vote, resulting from the absence of Senator Aldrich abroad and the illness of Senator Knox. Not only are both of these senators likely to be on hand when a vote is taken, but the new senators are understood to be, without exception, favorable to a speedy settlement

of statehood claims The friends of the bill do not expect that any considerable fight will be made on it in the Senate. The fact that the committee on rules will agree to have the bill given right of way in the Senate will depend upon that committee being satisfied that the measure has a clear road and that it will not consume a great amount of time with a doubtful prospect of passage. All the friends of statehood in the Senate speak extremely hopeful of the outcome and they are anxious to have the Hamilton bill be fore them in order that the active work of securing its passage may be begun.

Opposition to Prohibition Clause.

Capt. Frank Frantz, who is to become territorial governor of Oklahoma about January 15, came out today in opposition to the insertion by Congress of a prohibition clause in the bill that will admit Oklahoma and Indian Territory to statehood as one state. It is claimed that the pressure from prominent men of the territory will be too heavy for Congress to withstand, and that the question of regulating the sale of liquors in the new state will be left to the people themselves, that being the demand of the principal newspapers and the leading men.

"There are a great many men in the territory who favor prohibition," said Capt. Frantz, who was a Rough Rider officer in the regiment with President Roosevelt "who are strongly opposed to its being required by the statehood bill.

"The majority of the people of the two territories appear to be largely in favor of

asking Congress to leave this whole matter to the people for settlement, that being right they think ought to be theirs. strong argument now being used by a good many prohibitionists is that if Congress forces this upon the people it will have the many effect of prejudicing them against prohibi-tion, and they will repudiate it at the first opportunity. The republican national committeeman

nd the republican state chairman of the Indian Territory and many other prominent men of both territories have in the last few weeks informed the President and members of Congress that the people are utterly op-posed to having prohibition forced upon them by Congress. They have heretofore hoped that this question might not come up in the statehood bill at all, and they still hope so, not desiring to see any question in-jected that might interfere with their cherished desires, but they have come to the conclusion that it is now time to speak up and express themselves.

The prohibition element of the state has been going ahead securing signatures to petitions asking that prohibition be required by Congress. It is stated that some of those who signed the petitions have now changed their minds, fearing that if Congress does require prohibition it will have the effect of making it obnoxious. It is the opinion of some constitutional lawyers that the new state would have a right to disregard any requirement of this kind and license the sale of whisky if it desired, and prohibitionists fear that this is just what

would happen. Senator Beveridge introduced today a bill providing joint statehood for Oklahoma and Indian Terrory and for New Mexico and Ariona. Ail is identical with the one introduced the house by Representative the house by Representative Hamilton of Michigan.

PRINCETON ALUMNI CUP.

To Be Presented to Western High School Foot Ball Team.

The inter-high school foot ball championship cup will be presented to the Western High School tomorrow at 1:15 o'clock with appropriate ceremonies by the Princeton Alumni Association of the District of Co-

The Western team is the first to win the cup, which is to become the property of the school winning it three times. Many members of the Alumni Association will be present, including Dr. Wallace Neff, president of the association; Oliver Metzerott, Henry V. Tulloch and Gilbert Kelly, members of the cup committee, and Wallace Donald McLean, nephew of the presi dent general of the D. A. R., who will make the presentation speech.

WILLIAMS' TARIFF BILL.

Would Reduce Duty Where It is Over 100 Per Cent Ad V .lorem.

Representative John Sharp Williams of Mississippl, the minority floor leader, introduced in the House this morning a bill to reduce the tariff duties on all articles wherever in the aggregate, specific and ad valorem, they amounted to more than 100 per cent, to 100 per cent. He was asked his motive in doing so, and if he had any real idea that the bill could pass.

"The President of the United States, as I understand it," he said, "puts his advocacy of protectionism upon the ground that it is right and proper that there should be a duty on imported articles sufficient to make the difference between the scale of foreign labor and a right American wage standard. As this is the last ditch, I thought I would see by the introduction of a bill in this Congress whether or not it was a pretense or a real conviction upon the part of those who use it as an argu-

"It strikes me that the labor cost of no ar-I strikes me that the abor cost of no ar-ticle will or can ever exceed its entire cost. I don't believe that any one will deny that proposition. I have therefore introduced a bill to reduce the tariff duty wherever it is over 100 per cent to 100 per cent, thus leav-ing a taxation condition under which undoubtedly not only the whole difference be-tween American labor and foreign labor has been made up by a tax upon the con-sumer, but where the entire labor cost has been taxed to the consumer." Mr. Williams seems to think that a re-publican who is sincere in his advocacy of

DOMINICAN TREATY MAY LOSE CONTRACTS

COL. COLTON BEFORE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE

Col. Colton, controller of Dominican customs, appeared today before the Senate committee on foreign relations to give such information as he had relative to condition in Santo Domingo, to assist the committee HOT FIGHT PROMISED in the consideration of the pending Domin ican treaty. Col. Colton's report, it is understood, is in line with the statements al ready attributed to him, to the effect that the lttle republic has prospered exceedingly under the peaceful conditions resulting from administration of the customs business by the United States and freedom from revolu- Printers Claim Printing of Official tionary movements.

The treaty itself has been discussed freely in Santo Domingo in the newspapers and it the newly elected congress. That body has already made many changes in the text, but, with one exception, these are said to be unimportant and to be mainly amendments of the phraseology. The amendment of substance applies to article 7, which aupreserve order in the republic when called upon by the government. The Dominican congress amended that by providing that such intervention should occur only when requested by the congress, thereby approxi-mating the United States constitutional provision relative to calls by state legislatures for the use of federal troops. The motive for the change was a distrust by the Do-minican congress of the present executive. who is said to represent no particular party, not even the conservative element which recently elected a congress of which all but two members were in principle favorable to President Roosevelt's scheme of settle-ment of the Dominican foreign debt and

If these congressional amendments are ac cepted by Morales the treaty must be returned to the United States for this government's consideration of the changes, so that considerable delay will be involved in se-curing the consummation of the treaty.

PANAMA CANAL.

Joint Resolution for an Investigating Committee.

A "Panama canal investigation commit tee" is provided for by a joint resolution introduced in the House today by Representative Robinson. The resolution, which was referred to the committee on rules, empowers the committee of inquiry to compel the attendance of witnesses, and charges it with the investigation of the canal disburse-

HELD FOR GRAND JURY. James Bachus Charged With Raising

Money Orders.

James A. Backus, alias Cameron, alias Burke, was today held in \$2,000 bond for his appearance before the grand jury. A hearing was had before United States Commissioner Taylor, at which several witnesses from this city and Baltimore were examined in order to prove that Backus raised a money order issued at Baltimore for 35 cents to \$50 and cashed it at the store of Lansburgh & Bro. in this city. Miss Kennah, money order clerk at a Bal-

timore substation, positively identified Backus as the man who procured the order for 35 cents, and Charles B. Bowden, clerk at Lansburgh's, identified Backus as the man who passed the same order with the amount raised to \$50.

The post office inspectors claim to have positive proof that Backus is one of a gang of postal money order raisers for whom they have been looking for some time.

CONTROL OF CORPORATIONS.

Bill Introduced Providing for a Board

of Supervision. Senator Hepburn today introduced in the Senate the bill of the last session to create the national board of corporations and to provide for the regulation thereby of corporations engaged in interstate, territorial, District or insular possession trade. The national board of corporations is to be a bureau in the Department of Commerce and Labor. Four persons are to be appointed members of this board by the President, who, together with the Secretary of the department, are to constitute the board. These four members of the board are to be paid \$5,000 annually, each to serve for four years. The duties of the board are pre-

scribed by the bill. To the board is given power to call for and compel the production of all books, papers and documents necessary to the in vestigation of any question affecting the right of any corporation to engage in busi-ness under the provisions of this act or the compliance with the law by any such cor The board is also to have power to compel the attendance of witnesses to testify at such place and time as in its judgment may be necessary in any proceed ng for the enforcement of the provisions of this act.

The board is created for the purpose of exercising supervision and control over cor-porations engaged in business in any state other than the state in which such corpora tion has been created.

Under this law corporations will be required to furnish much information about their method of organization, etc., and various restrictions are imposed on them.

THE GERMAN NAVAL BUDGET. Secretary of Admiralty Explained Items in Bill.

BERLIN, December 7.-In the reichstag oday Admiral Von Tirpitz, secretary of the admiralty, in introducing the naval bill said that the six large cruisers asked for were primarily for foreign service, the intention being when enough ships had been built to place four large cruisers on the foreign stations and relieve them with four

others from home. It was not necessary now to designate the stations, as it would depend on circumstances. Germany's sea trade was growing remarkably. To arrange for the protection of that trade and to give a feeling of security to Germans abroad more ships were essential. Small cruisers would not fulfill

Great Britain, the United States, France and Japan endeavored to have one large cruiser to each battleship. Germany would not attempt that proportion, but she ought to have one large cruiser to two battleships, that is, when the program calling for thirty-eight battleships is carried out. Germany ought also to have twenty armored cruisers Touching on the appropriation for sub-marine boat experiment, the admiralty sec retary said he was not enthusiastic over submarine boats, but he was convinced that they would be of use within certain narrow limits.

CRASH ON WESTERN MARYLAND. Special Train Bearing Road Officials

in Collision. Special Dispatch to The Star. HAGERSTOWN, Md., December 7 .-- An official special train carrying General Manager Alex. Robertson and other prominent officials of the Western Maryland railroad collided head-on with regular passenger train No. 6 on the Potomac Valley branch of the Western Maryland railroad, near

Charlton, eight miles west of Hagerstown,

this morning. Both enginemen saw the danger about the same time and applied the air, so that the impact was not as great as it otherwise would have been. Engineman Mc-Cleary and Fireman Blenard were the only members of the two crews who were injured, and their injuries are not serious. Officials and passengers escaped injuries, although a number were badly shaken up.
Attached to the special train was the private car of T. B. Davis, jr., of Elkins, W.

Union Has a Surprise for the Typothetae.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW FOR GOVERN-MENT WORK.

Documents Cannot Be Done in Long Day Shops.

An important factor was today brought into the great eight-hour contest between the journeymen printers and the proprietors thorizes the United States to intervene to of private printing establishments who are opposed to the shorter workday. The factor in question is a considerable amount of government printing that is now being executed by private establishments,

some of which, it is said, have declared against the eight-hour workday. Some of the public printing referred to is that for the United States Supreme Court, the Court of Claims, the isthmian canal commission, the Spanish claims commission and much of the stationery and money-order blanks and registered letter work for the Post Office Department.

It is contended by members of the Typographical Union that this government work cannot be printed in offices that declare against the eight-hour day, unless the spirit and letter of the eight-hour law is violated

The claim is made that much of the printing mentioned is now being executed in offices that have declared against the shorter work day. A labor leader said to a Star reporter this afternoon that this work properly belongs to the government printing office, and the attention of Congress will be called to the matter. He also said he understood that it was given out by the several departments without competition, whereas it should, if given out at all, be let in open market to the lowest

The statement was also made, in connec tion with this matter, that one result of giving the government work to private con-cerns was to reduce the yearly aggregate of the expenses of the government printing

A Many-Sided Contest.

Unusual conditions have arisen in connection with the printers' eight-hour movement which is now being actively agitated by typothetae and typographical unions here and elsewhere. Charges and countercharges are being made, and in some instances the contest has assumed a triangular aspect, the parties on the three sides being the journeymen printers, the typothe-tae offices that have declared against the eight-houf day and those that have con-sented to give their employes an eight-

hour workday.

Mr. Moore, manager of the Law Reporter Company, which concern has signed an eight-hour contract with the union, claiming to be the first local printing office to do so, said to a Star reporter today that there are thirty-seven printeries in Washington that use the union label. He figures out that approximately thirteen of these have either signed eight-hour contracts or intimated their purpose to do so.

Journeymen printers claim that fifteen label shops have already signed eight-hour

contracts with Columbia Typographical Union, not including two offices that are al-ready giving their employes the eight-hour day. They also claim that Pearson's office, 9th and D streets was the Washington in granting the lesser work day.
It was also said by union printers today that the proposition is being considered of establishing in Washington a co-operative printery, similar to that established by the union at Niagara Falls, N. Y., should such a step become necessary in their opinion.

Arranging Their Forces.

The typothetae offices here, as well as in other cities, are said to be paying on per cent of their pay rolls into the employing printers' funds with which to fight the eight-hour movement. The allegation is made that certain of the typothetae offices here have entered into a combination to have certain of their concerns grant the eight-hour day, but still retain membership in the typothetae for the purpose of controlling the label and other trade which is affected by trades union influences, and keep it within typothetae circles. Also that figures less than those estimated by union

shops. It is also stated in printing circles that the National Typothetae, in its titanic struggle, has arranged to issue typothetae working cards to non-union printers who may join forces as strike-breakers with the

employing printers' association, These Typothetae cards will, it is said give the holder preference in any printing office under the control of the National Typothetae in all parts of the country over journeymen who are not possessed of such The statement is also made that certain

salaries to union printers to continue in their service and work nine hours a day than it would cost them to carry out the eight-hour work day proposition. Mr. Charles F. Sudwarth of the Sudwarth Printing Company states that he believes a combination has been entered into against him by certain typothetae offices because of his repeated declination to become a party to the fight against the eight-hour Also that certain typothetae offices will take work at a loss when they come into competition with an eight-hour office, and pro-rate the loss among themselves.

MR. BONAPARTE CONFIRMED. Nomination Was Overlooked by the Senate Yesterday.

A supplementary extradition treaty between the United States and Denmark, signed November 6, 1905, in this city, was this afternoon ratified by the Senate.

The Senate, in executive session, also

confirmed the nomination of Charles J. Bonaparte to be Secretary of the Navy. Through an oversight the nomination of Mr. Bonaparte was not confirmed yesterday. Senator Hale, chairman of the committee, was not present to move the confirmation of the nomination of Secre-tary Bonaparte and he was overlooked. The Senate also confirmed the nomina-tions of Truman Handy Newberry, Michigan, assistant secretary of the navy, and Anna D. Cook, postmaster at Laurel, Miss.

INJURIES OF TRAINMEN.

Legislation Desired Providing for the

Liability of Railway Companies. Mr. H. R. Fuller, legislative representative of the Brotherhoods of Locomotive Engineers, Locomotive Firemen, Railway Conductors and Railroad Trainmen, called on Senator Elkins, chairman of the committee on interstate commerce, today and requested the adoption of legislation in relation to the liability of railroad companies engaged in interstate traffic, or operating lines in any territory of the United States, for injuries received by their employes when in the discharge of

MR. TAKAHIRA'S GOOD-BYE. Called on Secretary Root Today at State Department.

Mr. Takahira, the Japanese minister, called upon Secretary Root at the State Department today and explained that this partment today and explained that this would probably be the last official visit he should make before departing for Japan. Tonight he will entertain a number of official friends at the legation and Secretary Root will be among the guests. No official statement can be had here as to the minister's future, but officials express with regret the opinion that his government will the members who entroduced them yesterday didn't find it out until today. The lucky
constituents have been enjoying the benefits of the members have been enjoying the benefits at the members who entroduced them yesterday didn't find it out until today. The lucky
constituents have been enjoying the benefits at the pustification for its existence is the benefit to labor, must be satisfied with a tax which includes the entire labor cost of exticles imported until this afternoon.

Ya. Mr. Davis was accompanying the benefit can be had here as to the minis not dense or thick. There were four with the pustification for little smoke was light gray smoke, and of the merchants Club of Chicago
Mestern Maryland officials on a trip of inspection.

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GOVERNMENT REMINDED OF PREVIOUS AGREEMENT.

George E. Lorenz, However, Testifies in Post Office Investigation-Other Witnesses Today.

After a conference last evening, counse epresenting the government in the case of William G. Crawford, on trial in Crimina Court No. 1 for conspiracy to defraud the United States in connection with a contract or supplying the Post Office Department with letter carriers' satchels and straps, decided not to call August W. Machen as a witness. This decision, it is stated, was based on the fact that Machen claimed that an agreement had been entered into whereby he would not be called upon to testify in any of the cases growing out of the Post Office Department irregularities, and that if placed on the stand he would

decline to testify.

The government, however, this afternoon called George E. Lorenz as a witness in its behalf. Lorenz, with Machen, was brought to this city from the West Virginia penitorial and Moundayille, where both are tentiary at Moundsville, where both are serving sentences after conviction in the "post office cases." The expectation was that the examination of Lorenz would be concluded late this afternoon. In that event it is likely that the two prisoners named will be taken to Moundsville without delay, starting from here probably early

Last of Government Witnesses.

It is understood that Lorenz was the last witness on the government's list to be called in the presentation of its case in chief. Much time has been saved thus far in the second trial of Crawford, as compared with the first trial. For instance, when the cause was originally on hearing Lorenz occupied the witness stand for two days and a half. United States Attorney Baker concluded his interrogations of the witness at an early hour, and the prospects were bright that Lorenz would be finally discharged as a witness prior to adjournment of the court to-

Lorenz repeated substantially the state ments made by him during the first trial of Crawford. He told of having a conference with the defendant in April, 1902, at the Raleigh Hotel, this city, and of again visiting here in June, 1902, coming at the suggestion of Machen. Upon the occasion of the June visit Lorenz said he conferred with Machen and Crawford, the result being the contract for supplying the Post Office Department with letter-carriers' satchels, by the terms of which Crawford was to receive one-fourth, Lorenz onefourth and Machen one-half of the profits Further, Lorenz testified regarding the sending of the "bearer draft" to Crawford, and identified a copy of a letter which he said he received from Crawford, containing memoranda showing just how certain money received from the government was to be divided among the witnesses, Machen and Crawford.

The prosecution apparently desired to em phasize by the testimony of Lorenz that Crawford knew that Machen was receiving a portion of the money paid Crawford's company for supplies furnished the Post Office Department by it.

Other Witnesses Heard.

Other witnesses called today by the prosscution included Former courth Assistant Postmaster General John L. Bristow. He did not appear at the first trial. Mr. Bristow identified the letter he had written revoking the contract of the Post Office Department with the Postal Lock and Device Company, and also a stenographer's transcript of a statement alleged to have been made by Crawford at the Post Office Department in the presence of Mr. Bristow and several post office inspectors May 29, 1903. This is the statement which, it is claimed, was extorted from Crawford by the "sweating" process. The statement was read to the jury by Assistant United States Attorney McNamara.

Mr. John B. Sleman, for thirty-five years an employe of the Post Office Department.

an employe of the Post Office Department, testified that he frequently saw Machen and Crawford together during the time the lat-ter was an official of the department; Albert Cherry, Crawford's messenger durin the period referred to, told that Crawford and Machen aften took luncheon in com-pany, and Post Office Inspector Sullivan was examined regarding the statement made by Crawford to the witness and another inspector, at the post office in New York city, early in 1903.

EXPLORER ASKS FUNDS. Amundsen the First Man to Explore

Northwest Passage. SEATTLE, Wash., December 7.-Raold Amundsen, the first man in history to travel the northwest passage from east to west, is still at Fort Egbert, Alaska, waiting for an answer to the message he sent Monday night to Nansen in Christiania. His appeal for funds and assistance has

graphing him money. From the fact that Amundsen and his expedition are in winter quarters near the mouth of McKenzie river, his object, which he made public before leaving Christiania in May, 1903, has been fulfilled.

borne fruit, Norwegians of this city tele-

OYAMA AT TOKIO.

Grand Reception to Japanese Hero on Return Home.

TOKIO, December 7-11.30 a.m.-Field Marshal Oyama and his staff made a triumphal entry into Tokio this morning. The enthusiasm and magnitude of Marshal Oyama's reception equaled that given Admiral Togo. Despite the inclement weather, crowds of students and representatives of various classes and interests thickly lined the streets, and, although exposed to the rain, lustily cheered the marshal and his staff while en route to the imperial

The newspapers of all shades of opinion are highly eulogistic today on the achieve-ments of Marquis Oyama, his generals and the men under his command. A holiday has been declared in the whole city in honor of the day.

ANTI-PASS AGITATION.

Western Railways Unlikely to Adopt Drastic Course.

CHICAGO, Ill., December 7 .- The antipass agitation, which has started with the Pennsylvania road in the east, has not extended to the western roads. No road in the west is considering the advisability of cutting off all free transportation, and it is not likely that any will do so soon. The eastern experiment, however, will be watched with great interest here, and, if successful, it is possible that reform may be inaugurated by the western roads. It was stated generally yesterday that no

one road in any competitive territory, and that such a move could be successful only through concerted action. The pass attitude of western roads is shown in the anti-pass agreement, which has been entered into among all western roads for 1906. They bind themselves not to issue free transportation to influence traffic, but the individual lines are left free

to deal with the present situation as they

such action could be successfully taken by

ACQUITTED BY JURY. Raleigh H. Moler Not Guilty of Vio-

lating Smoke Law. Raleigh H. Mohler was this afternoon ac-

puitted of the charge of violating the District smoke law by a jury in the Police Court. The verdict was rendered at 2:15 o'clock this afternoon. Inspector Butts testified that dense and thick gray smoke emitted from the plant of the Co lime kiln at 28th street and Virginia ave nue. The witnesses for the defense testified that the smoke was light gray smoke, and not dense or thick. There were four witnesses for Moler against one for the gov-

MACHEN NOT ON STAND AT THE WHITE HOUSE GREAT CYCLE CONTEST

A Great Day of Handshaking for the President.

DR. T. N. BAKER CHOSEN

TO BE RENOMINATED POSTMAS-TER AT LOUISVILLE.

"Bat" Masterson May Be Appointed on Secret Service Force to Succeed Tyree.

This was another hand-shaking day at the White House, the President having little time for anything else. Members of Congress who had not visited the White House dropped in on the chief executive, and there were many other visitors, including the editors of the South Dakota Press Association and the board of visitors of the national soldiers' homes, in session in this city. The members of the board were introduced by Secretary Taft. A number of southern congressmen shook

hands with the President-Senators Daniel and Martin of Virginia, Representatives Aiken of South Carolina, Wylie, Underwood, Richardson and Bankhead of Alabama, and several others. Senator Teller of Colorado likewise shook hands with the President. He is satisfied a railroad rate bill will be passed at the coming session. He does not know whose bill it will be, or what it will provide, but there is no doubt of legislation.

Vice President Fairbanks and Repre sentatives Charles Landis, Frederick Landis and Watson of Indiana were with the President, Vice President Fairbanks in-troduced Noble C. Butler, clerk of the United States court at Indianapolis. The President shook hands with Hanni-bal A. J. Harlan of Indiana. He is nearly

ninety years old and served in the thirty-first and thirty-third congresses. The Louisville Post Office. The President is expected to send to the Senate in a few days the nomination of Dr. T. H. Baker as postmaster at Louisville, to succeed himself. This will be done, despite a severe fight on Mr. Baker by one of the leading papers of the city and a number of republicans. On the other hand, however, Dr. Baker has the backing of what is known as the big four of Kentucky-Representatives Edwards and Ben-nett, John W. Yerkes, commissioner of in-

ternal revenue, and State Chairman Ernst. In addition to these strong men, Dr. Baker has the backing of Gen. Basil Duke, who called on the President in his behalf, and others.

Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire called on the President today to recommend the appointment of James O. Lyford of Concord, N. H., to be naval officer of the port of Boston. Mr. Lyford has served two terms in the office, and, as Senator Gallinger's recommendation has been concurred to by the Massachusetts senators. curred in by the Massachusetts senators, he probably will be reappointed. The office of naval officer of Boston has been conceded to New Hampshire for many years. Will Masterson Come to White House?

There is a story that "Bat" Masterson. former regulator of bad men in different western cities that were somewhat wild in other days, may be appointed to the secret service force in place of Frank Tyree, who has been nominated to be marshal of the thern district of West Virginia. The President some time ago had Masterson appointed a deputy marshal in New York, and he still holds the place. It is not known whether the man with the picturesque history for curbing bad men and being a dead shot will come to Washing-ton, but if he should be assigned to the White House as one of the secret service men there will be no surprise. Masterson was at the White House a few days ago and had a talk with the President and Sec-

retary Loeb. The President has designated John S. Mills of the Treasury Department as the representative of that department on the board of geographic names. Mr. Mills is the editor of one of the treasury publications that gives all the decisions rendered by officials of the department. He has established a reputation as one of the best posted men in the department, and his appointment is recognized as a fitting tribute to his knowledge and abilities.

WOMAN'S FORGIVENESS. Chicago Judge Says She is Too

Lenient. CHICAGO, Ill., December 7 .- "We want the women of this country to set a higher standard of respectability for men," declared Judge Willard M. McEwen in an address before the Chicago Woman's Club yesterday. "At present the women are too lenient toward and too forgiving of bad

conduct." Judge McEwen was discussing the possibilities of reducing crime in this country. and his suggestion that the men be held to a stricter code of morals was greeted with

applause by the club women. "The crimes we have most to fear," said the speaker, "come from morbid conditions in men and boys who have been depraved check them by working among the younger generation. Every father should make a companion and a confidant of his boy, in order that the information about the funcby drink, vice and drugs. We must try to tions and duties of life which he acquires shall not come from polluted sources.

MR. SQUIERS CALLS.

Has Quite an Interview With Secretary Root.

Mr. Herbert G. Squiers, who recently resigned the office of United States minister to Cuba because of the alleged dissatisfaction of the President and Secretary Root with his administration, especially in connection with the status of the Isle of Pines, has arrived in this city for the purpose of conferring with Secretary Root regarding the circumstances that led to his resigna-

Although it was diplomatic day at the State Department and there was an unusually large number of callers, including diplomats and members of Congress, Secretary Root gave an audience to Mr. Squiers and the two remained closeted for a long time, during which time they went over the entire situation as it existed in Cuba at the time of Mr. Squiers' departure

tion.

a few days ago.

Mr. Squiers expects to return to Cuba in a short time in order to close up the affairs of his office in Havana. It is understood that he is going to take a trip abroad with

first day of this month the law enacted by the last legislature prohibiting the betting on horse races run on tracks in this state went into effect. Yesterday a race was run on the fair grounds track at Shelbyville, Tenn., on which books were made. The race was intended to test the

law. The parties arranging the race were arrested by the sheriff of the county and

will be given a hearing at once at Shelby-

Test Case on Betting Law.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., December 7 .- On the

Dewey and Porter Guests at Dinner. Special Dispatch to The Star. CHICAGO, Ills., December 7.—Admiral Dewey and Gen. Horace Porter, former United States ambassador to Paris, will be guests of the Merchants' Club of Chicago

RIDERS HAD CIRCLED TRACK 13,-000 TIMES THIS MORNING.

NEW YORK, December 7.-Thirteen thousand times the six-day bicycle racers in Madison Square Garden had circled the saucer-shaped track at 8 o'clock this morning. At that hour they had already had a start of 140 laps on the 14,000th lap, and they had, moreover, completed only a little more than half their long ride. Tricky spurts, dangerous falls down the steep inclines of the track, and the frequent appearance of rolls of money sent into the inclosure by spectators who offered good sum, as prizes to the team who would outride their competitors and gain an extra lap filled the hours from midnight to daylight today with excitement.

Once on the incline at one of the turns Stoll, riding at the top of the embankment, slipped and fell, and as his wheel slid to the bottom of the track he struck and up-set both Achorn and Dussot. The three riders went down like a landslike, but, though covered with dirt and with splinters in their ciothing, they mounted their wheels and went shead again, with a loss of less than half a lap. Early this morning two women who occupied a box sent \$100 into the track for the Achorn-Downey team, provided these riders would gain a lap. The team failed to make the distance. Physicians who are attending the riders say thus far their loss in weight has been scarecly appreciative. There are still ten teams in the race.

The Score at 8 O'Clock A. M.

The score at 8 o'clock was as follows: Bedell-Bedell. Keegan-Logan . . MacLean-Moran . Downing-Bowler. Hopper-Hollister. Galvin-McDonald.

Antics by Riders.

Antics which made the great endurance est appear like a burlesque race were indulged in by the riders during the forenoon hours. Eddit Root rode around the ring with a watersoaked sponge and, approaching close to the rail, he threw it full against the teeth of a man who was howling for the riders to go faster. Another rider, seeing that many of the spectators were asleep about the track, soon after daylight secured a syphon and awakened the s.umperers by well-aimed squirts of soda water.

Meanwhile the pace was very slow, some-times not more than twelve miles an hour, and the teams dropped steadily behind the record. They were 257 miles behind at 19 o'clock today, which was the eighty-second hour of the race. Doreflinger of the Dus-sot-Doreflinger team weakened rapidly during the forenoon, losing three laps despite the slow pace. He was seven laps, or more than half a mile, behind the leaders at 10 o'clock, when the score was as follows:

The Score at 10 O'Clock.

Bedell-Bedell
Vanderstyft-Stol
Root-Fogler
Keegan-Logan
MccLean-Moran
Downing-Bowler
Hopper-Hollister
Gelvin-McDonald
Achorn-Downey
Doreflinger-Dussot 1,841 1,841 1,841 1,841 The Score at 1 O'Clock P. M. At the end of the eighty-fifth hour, at 1

Bedell—Bedell
Vanderstuft—Stol.
Root—Hogler
Keegan—Jogan.
MscLean—Moran
Downing—Bowler
Hopper—Hollister
Galvin-McDonald.
Achorn—Downey

ranking as follows:

p.m., ten teams were still in the race

TRYING TO SAVE MRS. ROGERS. Interested Parties Will Appeal to Gov. Bell Tomorrow. RUTLAND, Vt., December 7 .-- W. J. Blickenedorfer of Stamford, Conn., and Miss Jesse Portlon of Cincinnati, both of whom

der sentence to be hanged at the Windsor state prison tomorrow for the murder of her husband. The two ladies came here to consult with lawyers who have been aiding Mrs. Rogers. Mrs. Blickensdorfer said she had seen six of the jurymen who acted at the trial of Mrs. Rogers, and who, she said, gave her authority to state that they favored a com-

are particularly active in the efforts being

made to save the life of Mrs. Mary M. Rog-

ers, arrived here today. Mrs. Rogers is un-

mutation of the woman's sentence. Miss Portion bears a petition said to contain 30,-000 names of Ohioans requesting Gov. Bell to commute Mrs. Rogers' sentence to life imprisonment. Both Mrs. Blickensdorfer and Miss Porton, after consultation with F. B. Flinn and A. McCarthy, who have acted as counsel for Mrs. Rogers, announced that they would proceed to Montpelier tomorrow morning and endeaver to intercept Gov

Messrs, Film and McCarthy and F. M. Butler, another lawyer who has appeared in the case, were in conference here today making final arrangements to see the governor. Later one of the lawyers said it had been decided to go to Montpeller tomorrow morning in an endeavor to meet Gov. Bell on his return from the west and

there offer "important considerations'

bearing on the case. It is understood that

Bell to present their petition.

these "considerations" are in the shape of evidence alleged to be new. Electrolysis.

From the Brooklyn Eagle. Engineers who have been examining the skyscrapers in Pittsburg report that danger exists for them in the escape of electricity from the wires that cross that town in the air and under the earth. Three hundred copies of a report to this effect have been made, but all have disappeared, the city officials having feared a panic in case the facts became known. Mr. Brownell, an ex-pert, found that in several instances he could push a penknife through heavy iron pipes, and could scale the steel beams and unrights with a nail. Nearly all the pipes in the city, he says, are in process of de-struction through the leakage of electricity. This ought not to be so serious a matter as it sounds, for modern construction is radically different in some of its essentials from that of our ancestors, and while it is understood that a tall building could

is understood that a tall building could have its stone casing shaken down by an

earthquake and still stand because of its metal frame, it is reasonable to assume

that its metal frame might crumble, and the structure would still hold together long

enough at least to empty it of people and belongings, and then its removal, piecemeal,

might be managed without accident.

The danger of electricity is possibly exaggerated, and if it could be kept in its proper conduits it would be no danger at all; but careless workmanship, delays in repairing and failure to protect the lower beams in an office building with non-conducting material are responsible for more or less damage, oftener, however, from fire than from electrolysis. Our bridge, which becomes an object of popular alarm once in a year or two, has been declared unsafe by reason of the escape of the electric current, yet it appears to stand it better than the Pittsburg buildings, and engineers report no change in the beams and cables. The general introduction of electricity for work recently done by steam requires new precautions, however, and radical changes in the way of protecting skyscrapers may

"The Goal"

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framing or home decoration purposes, may be had at The

"The Yellow Peril,"

Star office at 10 cents each.